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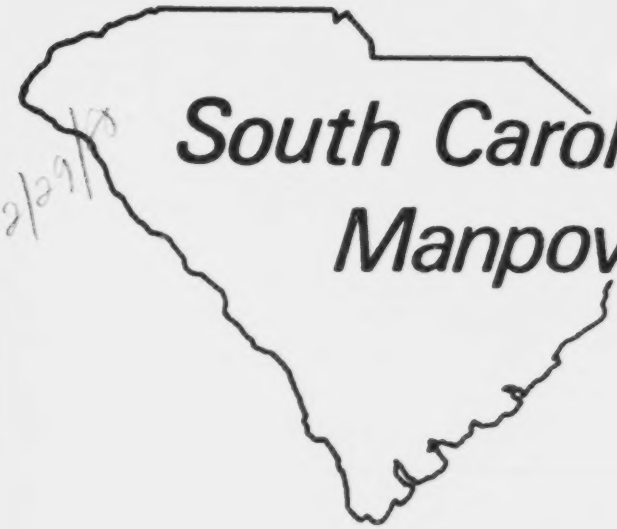


South Carolina Manpower News

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Manpower Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 995
Columbia, S. C. 29202

DECEMBER 1979

HOLIDAY HIRING IN RETAIL TRADE BOOSTS WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina increased by 2,600 in December to a level of 1,177,000 almost exclusively because of accelerated holiday hiring in Retail Trade. The sector added 4,900 workers mainly in General Merchandise and Apparel and Accessory Stores. Partly offsetting the rise in Retail Trade were losses in Transportation and Public Utilities, Services, and Government.

Transportation and Public Utilities fell 600 as establishments in Motor Freight Transportation and in Water Transportation recorded less business. A decline in Stevedoring caused a drop of several hundred in Water Transportation. The number of Stevedores working depends on shipping schedules and thus fluctuates greatly.

Continued staff reductions in Hotels and Other Lodging places in resort areas of the state caused the 800 loss in Services employment.

Government employment fell 900 with the state sector accounting for 700 of this decline and Local Government the remainder. The closing of schools for Christmas Holidays resulted in the layoff of various school personnel. This development accounted for most of the decline in Government employment.

Total Manufacturing employment in December was virtually unchanged as mixed trends were recorded in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. Significant changes occurred in Other Durables (includes Transportation and Miscellaneous Manufacturing) which lost 500 and in Textile Mill Products which added 500. The decline in Other Durables was caused by seasonal layoffs, whereas the gain in Textile Mill Products represented increased production particularly in Weaving Mills.

The trend in Manufacturing employment over the past year was downward with December 1,800 below one year ago. This decline is evidence that adjustments have been made in response to a changing economy. The decline in Manufacturing occurred entirely in Nondurable Goods where a loss of 5,500 jobs was recorded. Reasons generally given by employers for layoffs or plant closing are; slowing economy, energy related layoffs, increased competition from imports, and old plants and machinery.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

South Carolina's civilian labor force totaled 1,314,200 during December, a drop of 12,300 from the November level. Seasonal declines in agricultural employment more than offset an increase of 2,600 nonfarm wage and salary jobs lowering total employment 8,400 to 1,253,600. Unemployment dropped nearly 4,000 over the month to 60,600. The unemployment rate averaged 4.6% for December compared to 4.9% in November and 5.1% a year ago.

Preliminary annual averages for 1979 show South Carolina's labor force at 1,315,200, employment at 1,248,200, and unemployment at 67,000 or 5.1%.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1979 2/	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Net and Percent Change from November 1979 Net	November 1979 Percent	December 1978 Net	December 1978 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1314.2	1326.5	1292.1	−12.3	−0.9	+22.1	+1.7
Total Employment 3/	1253.6	1262.0	1226.4	− 8.4	−0.7	+27.2	+2.2
Total Unemployment	60.6	64.5	65.7	− 3.9	−6.0	− 5.1	−7.8
Percent Unemployed	4.6	4.9	5.1				

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

KEY BAROMETER OF NATION'S ECONOMY UNCHANGED IN DECEMBER

The Commerce Department reported that its index of leading indicators, which skidded sharply in October and November, was unchanged in December at 136.8% of the 1967 average, thereby failing to dispel uncertainties about the course of the economy.

Economists had been awaiting the December figure with great interest in light of the old rule-of-thumb that three consecutive monthly declines are a clear signal of a recession. However, the unchanged December index raises the question as to whether the index is signaling a recession or very slow positive growth. The index declined in four of the final six months of 1979.

In December, six of 10 leading indicators increased from the previous month. They were the average workweek, the layoff rate, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, the change in sensitive prices, contracts and orders for new plant and equipment in 1972 dollars, and stock prices. Stock prices contributed the greatest increase.

The four indicators that declined from November were the change in total liquid assets, the money supply in 1972 dollars, new orders for consumer goods and materials in 1972 dollars, and building permits. Money supply contributed the greatest decline.

PREMIUM PAY AND OVERTIME CAUSES INCREASE IN HOURS AND EARNINGS

Because of premium pay received by South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers, hourly earnings increased $.01 to $5.30 in December. This increase was caused primarily by a gain in Durable Goods. Hard Goods average hourly earnings rose $.02 to $5.37 during December, influenced by moderate increases ranging from $.01 in Furniture and Fixtures to $.07 each in Electric and Electronic Equipment and Fabricated Metal Products. Machinery, Except Electrical was the only industry group to register a loss in hourly pay.

Nondurable Goods average hourly earnings remained stable at $5.27. Textile Mill Products earnings were unchanged at $5.05 over the month as scattered increases and decreases among the various industries were offsetting. A $.12 decline in pay for Chemicals and Allied Products offset healthy rises in Paper and Allied Products ($.11) and Food and Kindred Products ($.08). A modest gain of $.04 in hourly pay was registered in Apparel.

The National average hourly earnings rose $.10 to $6.97 resulting from hourly pay increases in Durable and Nondurable Goods.

Average weekly hours for Manufacturing Production Workers in South Carolina rose 0.1 hours to 41.7. This rise was attributed to increased hours worked in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. A 2.1 hour increase in Stone, Clay and Glass Products and a 0.8 hour gain in Lumber and Wood Products caused the Durable Goods workweek to increase 0.1 hours, despite a 0.8 hour loss in the large Machinery, Except Electrical industry.

The Nondurable Goods workweek edged up 0.1 hours to 41.5 on widespread gains throughout most industries, notably a 1.2 hour boost in Paper and Allied Products. The Textile workweek expanded 0.2 hours on the strength of hourly gains in Knitting Mills (1.9 hours), Floor Covering Mills (2.1 hours), and Yarn and Thread Mills (0.7 hours). Declines in hours worked in the Soft Goods sector were noted in Chemicals and Apparel.

Average weekly hours for the Nation rose 0.6 hours to 41.0 as a result of increases in Durable and Nondurable Goods.

TURNOVER RATES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Labor turnover rates for South Carolina manufacturing industries continued to decline in December with separations again topping accessions. Losses were experienced in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. On the manufacturing level, accessions fell 9 per thousand mainly because of a decline in new hires, whereas separations declined 5 per thousand as a moderate drop in quits more than offset a slight rise in layoffs.

Sharp declines in Instruments and Related Products (-1.9), Fabricated Metal Products (-1.3) and Furniture and Fixtures (-1.5) contributed to a drop of 8 per thousand in the Durable Goods accessions rate. Recalls remained steady over the month, whereas new hires dipped 8 per thousand under the influence of declines throughout the sector.

Total separations for the Hard Goods sector fell 5 per thousand to 28 per thousand affected primarily by a moderate drop in quits which offset a slight rise in layoffs. The only gain in total separation in Hard Goods was experienced by Instruments and Related Products.

Nondurable Goods sustained a 10 per thousand decline in total accessions. The new hires rate fell but recalls remained constant. All major industry groups except Chemicals and Allied Products had decreases in accessions. Significant declines in new hires were noted in Textile Mill Products and Apparel and Other Textile Products.

The separations rate in Soft Goods fell but to a lesser degree than accessions. A 7 per thousand drop in quits was completely responsible for the 6 per thousand drop in Nondurable Goods separations. A large 23 per thousand increase in Food and Kindred Products was caused by a rise in layoffs.

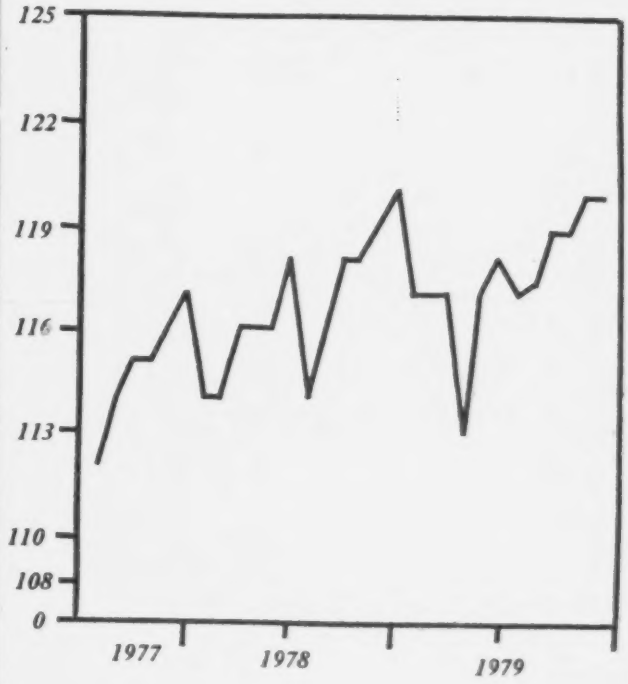
LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979

COMPUTATION OF RATES

Labor turnover rates are obtained by dividing monthly accessions and separations and their component parts by the number of workers on factory payrolls during the payroll period that includes the twelfth of the month. They are in other words, percentages of total manufacturing employment.

Total accessions also include misc. accessions (not shown). Total separations also included discharges and misc. separations (not shown).

PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

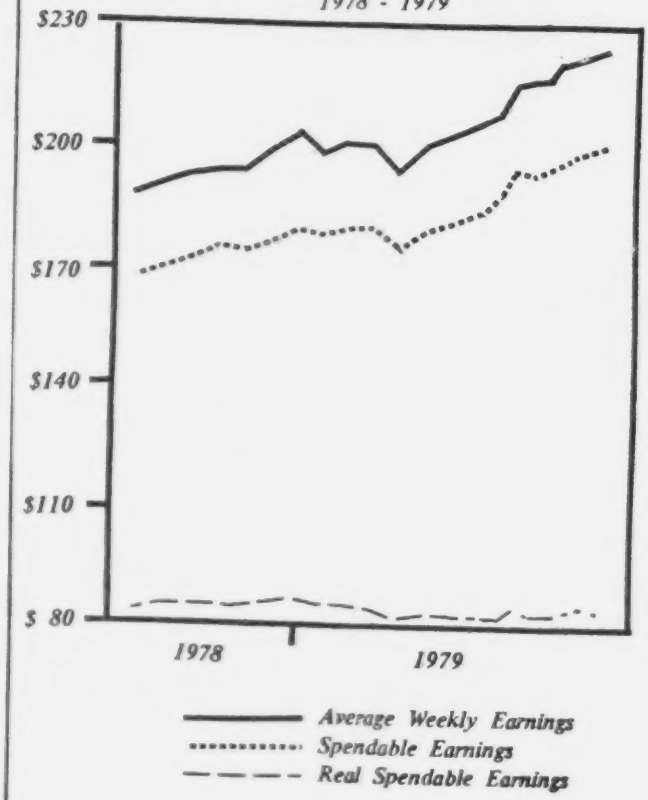


MANHOUR INDEX STABILIZES

The Manhour Index for Manufacturing Production Workers at 120.1 was unchanged in December. An increase of 0.1 hours in Average Weekly Hours offset a 700 drop in Manufacturing Production Worker Employment. December's Index was 0.2% less than the year-ago figure.

	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	120.1	120.1	120.4
Durable Goods Manhour Index	150.4	151.1	146.7
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	110.3	110.0	111.7
Textile Manhour Index	96.3	95.4	96.9
Apparel Manhour Index	104.5	105.0	110.7

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE EARNINGS RISE, REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS FALL

The Average Weekly Earnings rise of $.95 caused a slight increase in Spendable Earnings of $.74 during December, an increase of $15.48 over the year-ago figure. Real Spendable Earnings, affected by a 1.1% increase in the Consumer Price Index, fell $.57 to $85.08. This month's figure is $3.73 less than December 1978.

	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	$221.01	$220.06	$203.01
Spendable Earnings	195.68	194.94	180.20
Real Spendable Earnings	85.08	85.65	88.81

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

AN EXAMINATION OF OPENINGS FILED WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE

ROLE OF THE EMPLOYER

The South Carolina Job Service offers a multitude of services to both applicants and employers. However, all services are directed toward the primary function of Job Service – placing people in jobs. Over years of experience, Job Service has developed many different methods of improving referral and placement activity. For example, new techniques in counseling, testing, and training have helped previously unemployable applicants to become job-ready. One of the most important developments in the history of Job Service was the implementation of the computerized job matching system. This system has helped to eliminate the tedious manual file search and has brought more efficiency to the placement process.

Even with these new innovations, the most important ingredient in the placement process is the employer. Without the employer and his job order, there would be no jobs for the thousands of applicants that enter South Carolina's Job Service offices each year. In return, Job Service offers employers many free services that save time as well as money. Some of these services include: recruitment and screening; testing, which measures an applicant's knowledge, skills, and abilities; and training services. The utilization of these services by employers can result in a substantial savings of time in filling their present and future job vacancies by helping them to reduce their interviewing time to accommodate only qualified applicants. Many applicants may have actually been trained according to employer specifications and requirements, therefore eliminating the costly process involved in on-the-job training. This results in a substantial monetary savings.

JOB OPENINGS FILED

During the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979), Job Service offices in South Carolina received 12,466 job orders, accounting for 27,228 openings. Ninety-seven percent of the openings received this fiscal year came from nonagricultural establishments, with 72% of these openings expected to last over 150 days. Job openings received from agricultural establishments comprised only 3% of the total, primarily due to the seasonal nature of agricultural jobs.

JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	Oct. 79-Dec. 79	% of Total
Total	27,228	100.0
Nonagriculture	26,458	97.2
Over 150 Days	19,166	70.4
4 - 150 Days	2,467	9.1
3 Days or Less	4,825	17.8
Agriculture	770	2.8
Over 150 Days	75	0.3
4 - 150 Days	521	1.9
3 Days or Less	174	0.6

An examination of openings received this fiscal year by occupational category reveals that 16% were in the broad occupational category of structural work. Eighty-four percent of these were nonagricultural jobs, with an expected duration of 150 days or longer. The professional technical, and managerial grouping was next highest with approximately 15% of the total. However, only 29% of these openings were nonagricultural and expected to last over 150 days. The clerical occupational category was well represented with 3,885 openings received, or 14% of the total, followed by the broad category "other services" with 3,477.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Net Change From Nov. 1979	Net Change From Dec. 1978
TOTAL	**1177.0**	**1174.4**	**1153.2**	**+2.6**	**+23.8**
MANUFACTURING	**392.9**	**393.0**	**394.7**	**– .1**	**– 1.8**
Durable Goods	121.2	121.5	117.5	– .3	+ 3.7
Nondurable Goods	271.7	271.5	277.2	+ .2	– 5.5
MINING	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**0**	**0**
CONSTRUCTION	**64.2**	**64.5**	**65.6**	**– .3**	**– 1.4**
General Building Contractors	18.9	18.9	21.3	0	– 2.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	**51.6**	**52.2**	**50.6**	**– .6**	**+ 1.0**
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.4	14.6	14.8	– .2	– .4
Other Transportation Services	5.6	6.2	5.8	– .6	– .2
Communication	14.3	14.3	13.7	0	+ .6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.1	13.0	12.2	+ .1	+ .9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**231.5**	**226.4**	**222.0**	**+5.1**	**+ 9.5**
Wholesale Trade	47.4	47.2	46.9	+ .2	+ .5
Retail Trade	184.1	179.2	175.1	+4.9	+ 9.0
General Merchandising Stores	30.7	28.1	30.3	+2.6	+ .4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	12.0	11.0	11.2	+1.0	+ .8
Eating and Drinking Places	48.1	48.3	42.4	– .2	+ 5.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	**46.9**	**46.7**	**44.5**	**+ .2**	**+ 2.4**
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.9	20.8	19.7	+ .1	+ 1.2
SERVICES 1	**156.2**	**157.0**	**145.0**	**– .8**	**+11.2**
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.1	14.1	11.9	–1.0	+ 1.2
Hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.3	+ .1	+ .4
Educational Services	14.7	14.5	13.9	+ .2	+ .8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**231.8**	**232.7**	**228.9**	**– .9**	**+ 2.9**
Total Federal	36.3	36.3	36.5	0	– .2
Total State	67.7	68.4	67.3	– .7	+ .4
Total Local	127.8	128.0	125.1	– .2	+ 2.7

* Preliminary

1 Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classifiec according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Net Change From Nov. 1979	Net Change From Dec. 1978
MANUFACTURING	392.9	393.0	394.7	– .1	– 1.8
DURABLE GOODS	121.2	121.5	117.5	– .3	+ 3.7
Lumber and Wood Products	16.8	16.8	16.1	0	+ .7
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.6	9.6	9.3	0	+ .3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	4.9	0	– .1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.5	11.5	0	0
Primary Metal Industries	6.5	6.5	6.2	0	+ .3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.3	14.2	+ .1	+ .2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.3	6.3	6.5	0	– .2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.1	32.0	30.9	+ .1	+ 1.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.2	5.1	4.6	+ .1	+ .6
Special Industry Machinery	9.2	9.2	8.9	0	+ .3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.4	20.3	18.9	+ .1	+ 1.5
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.1	8.1	7.1	0	+ 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.4	6.2	– .1	+ .1
Other Durable [1]	8.4	8.9	8.6	– .5	– .2
NONDURABLE GOODS	271.7	271.5	277.2	+ .2	– 5.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.2	15.2	0	0
Textile Mill Products	141.5	141.0	144.2	+ .5	– 2.7
Weaving Mills	88.2	87.9	88.2	+ .3	0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	40.9	40.2	+ .2	+ .9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.0	45.9	46.8	+ .1	– .8
Knitting Mills	10.9	10.8	12.1	+ .1	– 1.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.3	19.3	19.7	0	– .4
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	4.2	– .1	– .6
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.2	11.2	11.4	0	– .2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.6	5.9	+ .2	– .1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.0	46.2	48.9	– .2	– 2.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.3	10.5	– .1	– .3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.5	18.1	0	– 1.6
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	6.9	7.1	+ .1	– .1
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.6	13.6	0	0
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0	+ .1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.7	0	– .1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.1	7.1	+ .1	+ .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.7	32.7	– .2	– .2
Synthetic Fibers	19.6	19.8	19.7	– .2	– .1
Other Nondurable [2]	15.7	15.7	15.5	0	+ .2

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
MANUFACTURING	317.2	317.9	318.6	231.01	220.06	203.01	41.7	41.6	41.6	5.30	5.29	4.88
DURABLE GOODS	96.6	97.3	94.0	226.61	225.24	209.81	42.2	42.1	42.3	5.37	5.35	4.96
Lumber and Wood Products	13.6	13.6	13.0	200.91	195.92	194.74	43.3	42.5	45.5	4.64	4.61	4.28
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.2	180.88	180.03	170.53	38.9	38.8	40.7	4.65	4.64	4.19
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.4	9.4	9.4	249.39	235.72	244.98	43.6	41.5	45.2	5.72	5.68	5.42
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.6	11.6	223.02	220.58	200.23	42.4	42.5	41.2	5.26	5.19	4.86
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.9	24.0	23.0	245.95	251.86	229.19	42.7	43.5	43.0	5.76	5.79	5.33
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.5	239.27	239.84	219.34	42.2	42.6	42.1	5.67	5.63	5.21
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.2	15.0	204.93	201.06	186.86	41.4	41.2	40.8	4.95	4.88	4.58
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.3	207.10	205.44	175.22	42.7	42.8	39.2	4.85	4.80	4.47
NONDURABLE GOODS	220.6	220.6	224.6	218.70	218.18	200.30	41.5	41.4	41.3	5.27	5.27	4.85
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.6	9.5	184.00	177.17	167.76	39.4	38.6	37.7	4.67	4.59	4.45
Textile Mill Products	124.7	124.1	126.4	215.64	214.62	197.58	42.7	42.5	42.4	5.05	5.05	4.66
Weaving Mills	79.8	79.5	79.4	217.60	218.54	202.02	42.5	42.6	42.8	5.12	5.13	4.72
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.2	37.0	35.8	219.81	220.16	200.30	43.1	43.0	42.8	5.10	5.12	4.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.9	41.8	42.6	215.46	216.49	203.30	42.0	42.2	42.8	5.13	5.13	4.75
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.7	9.8	210.01	198.05	173.69	44.4	42.5	40.3	4.73	4.66	4.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.8	15.8	16.2	230.15	225.24	208.47	42.7	42.1	42.2	5.39	5.35	4.94
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	3.0	3.3	216.49	203.41	210.01	42.7	40.6	44.4	5.07	5.01	4.73
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.0	10.3	199.78	196.62	179.77	44.2	43.5	42.2	4.52	4.52	4.26
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.9	39.0	41.2	147.38	146.26	134.25	37.5	37.6	37.5	3.93	3.89	3.58
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.3	9.6	142.11	139.87	128.04	37.3	37.2	36.9	3.81	3.76	3.47
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.9	15.2	134.30	130.28	125.22	36.2	35.5	36.4	3.71	3.67	3.44
Paper and Allied Products	9.8	9.9	9.9	343.04	328.18	312.46	43.7	42.4	43.7	7.85	7.74	7.15
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.4	218.12	216.60	206.98	38.2	38.0	38.4	5.71	5.70	5.39
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.9	22.1	22.0	295.40	306.91	273.41	41.2	42.1	41.3	7.17	7.29	6.62
Synthetic Fibers	14.8	15.0	14.8	276.08	283.59	261.04	40.6	41.4	41.7	6.80	6.85	6.26

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
MANUFACTURING	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.7	.1	.2	.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	.6	.5	.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.5	.1	.1	.3	2.8	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	.9	.8	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	1.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.3	*	*	*	2.5	4.5	2.8	1.2	2.1	1.6	.5	.5	.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.6	1.3	.8	1.3	1.0	.3	.3	*	2.2	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	.5	.6	1.5
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.5	2.8	1.4	*	.1	.4	2.9	3.1	2.5	.8	1.5	1.0	.9	.7	.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	*	.1	.3	2.7	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	.6	.1
Special Industry Machinery	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.7	*	.1	.1	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	*	.1	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.8	3.0	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	.2	.1	*	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	.3	*	.3
Instruments and Related Products	1.0	2.9	2.4	.7	2.5	2.1	*	.2	.1	1.9	1.4	3.2	.9	1.0	.8	.2	.1	1.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.6	1.8	.2	.2	.3	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	.4	.3	.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	.1	.2	.1	6.5	4.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.6	.3	*
Textile Mill Products	2.2	3.5	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.2	.1	.1	.1	2.5	3.6	3.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	.1	.4	.2
Weaving Mills	2.3	3.7	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.5	*	.1	.1	2.7	3.7	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	.1	.2	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.4	3.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.1	*	.1	.1	2.6	3.7	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	*	.5	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.3	3.8	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.8	*	.1	.1	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.7	2.6	2.3	*	*	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	.1	.2	.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	.9	1.2	1.2	.3	.1	.3
Floor Covering Mills	2.0	4.0	2.1	1.3	3.3	1.6	.5	.4	.1	3.0	9.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	1.4	.2	4.8	*
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	3.9	3.0	1.5	3.1	1.7	.2	.5	1.2	3.8	4.8	4.5	2.0	3.4	2.0	.4	.5	1.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	4.0	1.9	1.4	3.1	1.6	.4	.5	.3	2.9	4.4	3.7	2.1	3.5	2.2	.2	.2	1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	1.7	4.5	5.1	1.2	3.2	1.8	.4	.9	3.0	3.7	5.7	6.4	2.5	4.3	2.4	.6	.9	3.3
Paper and Allied Products	.9	1.6	1.2	.8	1.4	1.0	*	*	*	2.0	1.4	1.7	.3	.8	.8	1.0	*	*
Printing and Publishing	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.2	.2	.3	.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.4	*	.2	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	.8	.7	.7	.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	*	1.0	.7	1.1	.4	.4	.3	*	.1	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.5	.6	.9	.3	.5	.7	.1	*	*	.7	.8	.9	.3	.5	.4	.1	.1	.1

Rates Per Hundred Employees
** Rate of .05 or less*

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

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